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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Got a Good Bargain
at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Concert and Exhibition
will be given by the pupils of the First Congregation Sunday School, on Thursday and Friday evenings in Na tional Hall, corner Liberty and Fourth streets. Tick ets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. 8

Western University.
The next term will commence Monday, Sept 3 aul7-3d

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. Pershing.

Beaver Academy.
Boys' Boarding School, $75 for all expenses for 14 weeks. September 10. R. T. Taylor. T-F

Musical Institute
Beaver, opens September 11. E. Ambuhl, Princi pal. Address, R. T. Taylor. was2

Fifty Cents
for extracting teeth with laughing gas, and not the slightest pain or danger. A full set at a cost of from seven to fifty dollars. All work warranted. Drs. C. Hand M. E. Gillespie, 216 Penn street.

It is an Exploded Idea
that Consumption cannot be cured, for we have the direct daily testimony of persons in the last stage are being restored to health and vigor by using the Dr. A. Wilbur's Great Consumptive Remedy. Many persons have been cured by it. Call and procure, or it will be mailed to you, a pamphlet giving a full history of this remarkable medicine. Sole agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street.

Curry Institute.
The next term will begin on the first Monday of September. On opening, three new Normal Classes will be formed, for persons wishing to qualify themselves for teaching. Classes will also be formed in the common and higher branches for such as do not wish to teach. One Latin Class will be formed for pupils wishing to begin the study of the Latin language. Those procuring ten months tickets during the first week of school, will be granted a reduction of two months tuition. All wishing to join Class A should ter to morrow, Saturday.

The Daily Commercial

A Fading Empire.

The political climax of affairs in Mexico is evidently very near. The Atlantic Cable tells us that the Mexican Empress has failed in her mission to Napoleon, and it seems clear that Maximilian must abdicate, and give place to the rightful authority of the Mexican nation, or a republican form of government. Monterey and Tampico have been captured by the Liberals; conspiracies for the overthrow of the Imperial government are reported in Vera Cruz and Mexico city; the Liberal troops are growing in size and less reliable, while the Liberals are closing around them in large and rapidly increasing forces, just as General Grant closed his forces around the Southern Confederacy now long ago. Maximilian hopes, contented against this state of things? The people of Mexico are themselves in favor of the Liberals, to whom they give aid and comfort at every opportunity. Indeed, the success which now attends Juarez has led them to throw off all disguise in many cases, and they are accordingly flocking to the Liberal standard. Imperialism in Mexico never was a fixed fact. From the very outset it has been attended with the utmost strife, and by the successions of victories which the Liberals have achieved, and by the forced contraction of the French military lines, the territory under the rule of Maximilian has been gradually cut down, until it comprises almost nothing. The capital is still held by Maximilian, but the Liberals will no doubt soon cut it off from all communication with the outside world, and then Maximilian must yield or starve. His retreat will be cut off, and no assistance can possibly reach him. But it is not probable that Maximilian will allow himself to be hemmed in by the Liberals. He will keep communication open between himself and Vera Cruz until even the last moment possible, and when he finds that he is suddenly packed in trunks, and with his scanty retinue at his heels fled the country to join Mrs. Maximilian, who is now in Europe. Such, we believe, is to be inevitably the inglorious end of the would-be Emperor of Mexico. We await the tableau with patience and confidence.

Postponement of the American Pomological Society.

WHEREAS, The American Pomological Society was ordered to be convened at St. Louis, Missouri, on the fourth day of September next, for the purpose of holding its Eleventh session; and

WHEREAS, The existence of cholera in several of the cities of that State has become imminent, thereby creating more than usual precaution in regard to visiting places distant from home;

Therefore, in consideration of this fact, and also the fact that Delegates will come from many parts of our country, the undersigned, by and with the advice of the Executive Committee of the Pomological Society, do hereby postpone and defer the meeting of said society to the year 1867, when due notice will be given for its assembling in the aforesaid city of St. Louis.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
JAS. VICK, Secretary.

Relics of the Rebellion.

A short time since the commanding officer at Petersburg, Va., was astonished by the entrance of four most wonderfully ragged specimens of humanity, who stacked their muskets in front of his headquarters, and announced themselves as the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia, desirous to surrender on the terms accorded to the main body. Three were Georgians, and one from Louisiana. It seems that on Lee's last great retreat in April, 1865, these stragglers lingered on the Appomattox, about seven miles above Petersburg, and were cut off. Finding it impossible to join their regiments, and determined not to go home to the Confederacy existed, they sought out a habitable cave in the rocky bank of the river, and after some trouble succeeded in burrowing into the interior. Here they lived on fish and game and an occasional quantity of corn obtained by begging and stealing, and on the same diet, with an occasional dog captured roaming about the fields, all last winter. Recently they encountered an old negro who assured them that the Confederacy was indeed totally annihilated; and reluctantly crediting the news they abandoned their hermitage and sought once more the haunts of civilized men. The Union colonel in command at Petersburg gave them transportation home, and the citizens of the Cockade City gave them a new suit of clothing, and treated them so hospitably that they left for home in a state of great hilarity.

HEMP AND WIRE ROPE.—An English establishment has undertaken the manufacture of a new and valuable kind of rope. The tests of its superiority have been made by means of an improved hydraulic machine, and from the very satisfactory manner in which it bore the tests applied to it, appears likely to come into general use. The principle consists in making a rope of hemp and wire combined, which is found to give over a greater degree of strength than wire rope, with the pliability of that made of hemp. It is now effectured by placing a single wire inside of every twelve yards of the ordinary coating of wire with hemp, and separating each hard substance, making a sort of cushion for each wire to bed upon, so that when any heavy strain is applied the wires do not cut each other as in all wire rope. Its superiority for mining purposes is its taking the same breaking strain at less than half the weight of hemp rope, consequently will be used at less than one-quarter the weight of ordinary chain. This description of rope has now for some time been in use in the English navy for hauling vessels in and out of the docks, and the manner in which it has borne the most severe practical test has fully proved its efficiency.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS.—There is at the present time a most decided improvement going on in the alteration of the grounds surrounding the President's mansion at Washington. The road running at the back of the Treasury building is nearly finished, and a more lasting and elegant piece of work it would be difficult to find in the United States. The greatest care and labor were taken to make this road what it really is, a model of neatness and durability. At the east end of the old Pennsylvania avenue, two magnificent gateways are in process of erection, and the old gate in front of the avenue has been removed and a new one is now being made in a more prominent position, being several yards in advance of the position of the former entrance, so that it will strike the view at once. At the other end of this road, in front of the portion of Pennsylvania avenue to the right of the Treasury building, a similar entrance is being made, and years many one of the columns was successfully laid and completed, together with the commencement of the second. Some little improvements are also being made at the east wing of the Executive Mansion.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—An occasional correspondent to the New York *Commercial* writes from Paris that at the annual distribution of prizes at the Imperial College of Paris and Versailles, M. Dronyn de Lhuys presided and made a speech, in which he pointed out the value of classical studies, of foreign languages, and of historical knowledge. Alluding to the present Emperor, he said: "By what means was this calibre and vigorous intelligence formed? Was he not initiated in the art of governing people and of war by the deep study of the annals of antiquity? Had not Julius Cæsar been that land just traced the preliminaries of peace, also written a "Life of Cæsar?" Fortunate is the young prince, who, finding at the same time a model in acts and a lesson in the writings of his father, is thus preparing to be an example to the generation of whom he is the precursors."

POLAR ICE AND THE GULF STREAM.—M. Gray, in a letter read before the French Academy on the Polar ice and the Gulf stream, expressed the opinion that the stream keeps up its identity as far as the north of Siberia, and only loses itself in the Polar Basin. He contended that the Pole is by no means always occupied with ice, and that as the waters of the Gulf Stream keep themselves open in the spaces of the glacial seas which they traverse, it is in those spaces of that current between the Spitzbergen Group and Nova Zembla that we ought to look out for the easiest route by which to arrive at the Arctic geographical Pole.

A POLITICAL feud, between the citizens of Goldsboro, Miss., and the surrounding country, grew into a tremendous mob, gathering in the country, marching up town, and threatening to burn it down. The people armed themselves to resist, when the forces met. A parley took place, which resulted in the country people disarming for their homes.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BY THE CABLE.

Peace Treaties Signed on Wednesday.

To be Ratified in Eight Days.

Annexation of German States by Prussia.

The Settlement with Bavaria.

Abdication of King of Hanover Demanded.

Sad Ravages of the Cholera.

RESIGNATION OF SAXON MINISTERS

Napoleon Will Not Demand Belgian Territory.

Removal of Gen La Marmora.

Ovations to American Officers in Prussia.

Revolt of Polish Exiles in Siberia.

Uprising of Christians in Isle of Candia.

PEACE.

Treaties Signed on Wednesday.

LONDON, August 23, noon—Peace between Austria and Prussia was to be signed yesterday, and ratified in eight days. Peace was also to be signed between Prussia and Bavaria.

PRUSSIA.

Annexation of Territory to Prussia.

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, August 21.—The cabinet policy asserts that the hostile attitude maintained towards the government of the King of Prussia, by the Kingdom of Hanover, the people of the territory of Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and the late free city of Frankfort, has determined the Prussian Executive to at once destroy their independence and annex them completely to the Kingdom of Prussia.

BAVARIA.

Political and Commercial Relations.

MUNICH, BAVARIA, August 21.—The Prussian Government has officially promised to the Bavarian Cabinet an early and definite settlement and adjustment of the political and commercial relations of the kingdom, disturbed by the late war. The commercial affairs will be regulated according to the German Zollverein, which will be established in the territory. Bavaria, after having contemplated an armed resistance on her own account to the Prussian authority, had submitted to the demands of that Power, and now Prussia asks merely, she says, possession of the districts of Lichtenfels and Carlhof.

HANOVER.

Abdication of King George Demanded.

VIENNA, August 21.—King George, of Hanover, who is at present in this city, has been formally advised that the King and Government of Prussia demand the abdication of his crown. The aged and blind exiled man is to be given but a few hours to make up his mind, but declares it to be in favor of his son. The Queen of Hanover is using every effort which she can employ with the view of securing the succession to her son, but Prussia gives her no assurance.

Ravages of the Cholera.

The cholera is making sad ravages at Brunn, Pesth and Nikolsberg, and also among the wounded soldiers in this city.

SAXONY.

Resignation of Cabinet Ministers.

DRESDEN, August 21.—All the members of the Saxon Cabinet sent in their resignations to-day. The King has accepted only the resignation of Baron Beush.

ENGLAND.

Napoleon's Demands on Belgium.

LONDON, August 21.—The Emperor Napoleon has assured the Government and Cabinet of England that France will not demand the fortresses of Marienburg and Philippeville from Belgium in the event of territorial changes on the continent of Europe.

Prussia to Evacuate Bohemia.

LONDON, August 23—NOON.—One of the conditions of peace between Prussia and Austria is that Prussia is to evacuate Bohemia within a fortnight.

ITALY.

Removal of Gen. La Marmora.

FLORENCE, ITALY, August 21.—General La Marmora has been removed from his position as Chief of the Staff of King Victor Emmanuel. General Cialdini succeeds him. La Marmora has not been in favor with the people since the period of the defeat of the Italian army at Custozza. When the invasion of Venetia was determined on, the plans submitted for adoption were debated in a council of war, La Marmora advocated a direct advance on the fortresses of the quadrilateral, Cialdini advising a march so as to avoid them. La Marmora's counsels prevailed, and the result is known. Cialdini's plan was subsequently carried out and succeeded. Gen. La Marmora has not regained his popularity since, and hence the present change.

RUSSIA.

Ovations to U. S. Officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, August 21.—The officers of the United States war vessels, Miantonomah and Augusta, now in the Russian waters, continue to receive the most complimentary ovations wherever they go. The Russian Government, the merchant princes, and the populace all unite in doing honor to them. The officers have been present at a grand review of the Imperial Guards, by a special invitation of the Emperor Alexander. The Czar reviewed the troops in person, and fifty thousand men were paraded on the occasion.

Ambassador Recalled.

The Russian Ambassador who was accredited to the late German Bund, has been recalled to St. Petersburg.

Revolt Among Polish Exiles.

The Poles who are held in exile and imprisonment in Eastern Siberia, have risen in revolt against the Russian authorities. The military were at once employed against them, and thirty-five of the insurgents were killed, and the remainder captured or dispersed over the country.

ISLE OF CANDIA.

Uprising of Christians.

ATHENS, GREECE, August 21.—Advices received in this city from Candia, dated on the 9th inst., state that the Christian population there demanded certain measures of Governmental reform from the Porte, which being refused, they rose in arms, displaying the standards of three protecting powers, and of Greece. They have proclaimed their independence. The Governor has sent for a reinforcement of Turkish troops.

Fighting Reported—U. S. Consulate Damaged.

LONDON, August 23, P. M.—A telegram from Athens reports that fighting has occurred in the Island of Candia, and that the United States consulate has been damaged.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON August 23, noon.—Consols, 88¾. The bank rate has been reduced to 7 per cent. Illinois Central shares, 77; Erie shares, 44¼; 5-20s, 70.

LONDON, Thursday noon, August 23.—The Bank of England to-day reduced the rates of discount from 8 to 7 per cent.

Consols are quoted at 88¾ for money. The following are the current prices of American securities to-day: United States 5-20's, 70; Erie shares, 44¼; Illinois Central, shares, 77.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 23, noon—Cotton is firmer; estimated sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs flat.

THE CHOLERA.

Favorable Reports from New York—Marked Decrease in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, August 23.—There were no indications of increase of cholera in this city yesterday. Thirteen cases and eleven deaths were reported. In Brooklyn there was a continued improvement reported. There were but eighteen patients at the hospitals in that city yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 23, 6 P. M.—Only five cases of cholera were reported this morning none of which proved fatal. Ten cases, three of which were fatal, were reported in Brooklyn.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Only thirty-three deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Nine cases of cholera are reported by the Board of Health since yesterday, with only one fatal.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Eighteen deaths from cholera and nineteen deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock last night. The opening of the public schools of the city has been postponed until September 17th, in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic.

The cholera interments in six of the principal cemeteries in the city on Monday and Tuesday were two hundred and sixty. There are about twenty cemeteries in and around the city. The Board of Health have arranged to get prompt daily reports from all burying grounds hereafter. The weather is very cold, damp and unfavorable for cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—There were twenty-seven deaths from cholera yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Four new cases of cholera and four deaths are reported for the past twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—Five cases of cholera were reported to-day, one of which was fatal.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

Proclamation from Gov. Orr, Convening the Legislature.

CHARLESTON, August 23.—Governor Orr has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 5th of September, for the purpose of adopting the State laws, to consider the recent acts of Congress, and for the relief of the financial embarrassment of the people of the State.

FROM MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H.

Cold Weather—Telegraph Wire Broken by Ice.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., August 24.—The thermometer this morning stands at 28°. Weather clear. One of the telegraph wires has been broken down by the ice which is formed on it. On both wires the ice is half an inch thick.

CLEVELAND TROTTING FAIR.

The inauguration of the Cleveland Trotting Fair took place on Wednesday, and was very largely attended. There were two trots, which are described by the Cleveland *Herald* as follows: The first trot was two miles and repeat, for harness, free for all. Premium $400. First horse to get $500; second $200, and third $100. The start, however, was made for the second race first. Between the heats of this race, the heats of the two mile and repeat race was made. At the call for class 2, premium $200 for horses owned in Cleveland, the following was shown the time of $250, the following entries came up:

Wm. Sheiden enters b. h. "Bay Jim."
Geo. Perkins enters ch. g. "Jim."
T. Elwood enters b. s. "Union Jack."
W. H. Potts enters b. m. "Lady Jones."
H. Leonard enters g. g. "Orphan Girl."
Wm. Brown enters r. g. "Fitz Morrell."
E. H. Lewis enters g. g. "Commodore."

The horses were all brought in front of the stand and the Judge announced the order in which they would start. Lady Jones had the first position accorded her; Commodore got second place; Fitz Morrell, third; Bay Jim fourth; Union Jack fifth; Chestnut Jim sixth, and Orphan on the outside. The first attempt to "go" was a failure, the horses were so far apart that the drivers when they approached the line. The bell rang and all were pulled up. Another effort was no better than the first. The horses were being scattered along the stretch for more than a hundred yards, and all refused to "go" even without a start, and the next effort was worse still. At last they were all drawn up in line at a distance flag, and started from a running step, but declares it to be in favor of his son. The Queen of Hanover is using every effort which she can employ with the view of securing the succession to her son, but Prussia gives her no assurance.

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First Heat—At the word "go" Commodore took the lead, followed closely by Fitz Morrell, with Chestnut Jim third. At the quarter pole Fitz Morrell passed Commodore, who at once began to fail back, and when the mile was finished came in fifth. Chestnut Jim soon came up to Commodore, gave him a passing heat, and went on to engage the company of Fitz Morrell. These two now contended closely together, but before the string was reached Tracy both broke up and were only pulled down to their work again just in time to pass the judges' stand) at a trot which was done with Chestnut in the lead by half a length. The horse now began to show open space on Fitz Morrell, and got away from him quite rapidly, winning the heat in 2:34. Lady Jones got a passing heat on the last half mile passing Fitz Morrell, who came in third. Bay Jim was fifth until nearly out, when Union Jack passed him, and he only got the fourth place at the string. Some little betting had been done before the start in favor of Commodore, Lady Jones and Fitz Morrell. Chestnut Jim sold in the Pools for about one to six, the rest were nothing.

Second Heat—At the word "go," Chestnut Jim got the lead, and soon strung out the whole party in the following order: Chestnut Jim, second; Fitz Morrell, third; Bay Jim, fourth; and Commodore fifth, which position was not changed to the end of the mile. This heat was made by Jim in the same time as the first heat, 2:34, considered remarkable.

Third Heat—Only three horses come to the start for this heat. Fitz Morrell was permitted to go on the retired list and scratched him in his stall, much to the regret of those who invested in his name in the Pool rooms. At the word Chestnut Jim went away in the lead and kept away from the other two, winning easily in 2:45. Lady Jones did her best, but there was always some open space between her and the leader. Bay Jim took care of the rear all the way.

Previous to the starting in the first heat, charges were made against Commodore, Orphan and the two Jims, which caused the former to be fined $50. The President, Gen. Fitch, announced that these horses would be allowed to go under protest, and that the close of the last heat the race was given to Chestnut Jim under protest. The parties who brought the charges are allowed twenty days to produce proof that the horses named have made faster time than 2:50. Charges were also made against Lady Jones at the close that she too was faster than 2:50, which, in such cases, is foul.

It may be that the purse is not won yet. If the three horses that finished the race are proven ineligible, the next three that started before the last heat was made, the Club will have this purse on their hands to be trotted for at some future period.

SUMMARY.

CLASS 2. PREMIUM $200.—Two mile heats, to harness; free for all; $100 to first horse, $200 to second, and $100 to third.

George Perkins names ch g Jim.....1 1 1
W. H. Potts names b m "Lady Jones".....2 2 2
Wm. Sheiden names b h Bay Jim.....4 4 3
Wm. Brown names r g Fitz Morrell.....3 dr
E. H. Lewis names g g Commodore...5 dis
T. Elwood names b g Union Jack.....dis
C. Rozencrantz names g silver Orphan dis
Time—2:34, 2:34, 2:45.

Second Race.

Two mile heats, purse $800, free for all; $500 to go to first horse, $200 to second, and $100 to third, for the purse. Mr. Morrisey, Grey Pilot and Sir Walter came to the start. Sir Walter got the pole, Morrissey second, Pilot third and Rich on outside. About a dozen efforts were made to get a start. At length a very fair send off was had (except Pilot), but Rich was distanced at the end of the heat, were side by side to the quarter pole. Soon after passing that point Walter broke up and fell back, leaving Morrissey and Rich third; all were up except Pilot. This position was not relinquished until the end of the first mile, when Rich got second place. Morrissey broke several times, and on the next mile fell back considerably, which circumstance led to lose the first quarter of second mile, when Rich came up square with him, and a most beautiful heat was made to the end of the mile, Rich losing by only a few feet. Time, first mile, 2:36; second, 5:12. Morrissey was also distanced. Rich was the favorite before the start at 100 to 50 against the field, but this heat made him the favorite at 100 to 75. They were, however, still in their former faith, and willing to back Rich against the field at odds.

At the start for the second heat Rich went off in the lead and continued to opena gap on Walter, who was at the end of the heat almost 200 yards behind. Morrissey had rear position all the way, and just got inside the flag which was at the head of the stretch. Time, first mile, 2:36; second, 5:12. Rich was now the favorite at $100 to a trifle, and won easily.

At the start for the third heat Rich went away on the lead and kept that position to the end of the heat, winning easily in 2:36. Walter second and Morrissey deserted to the rear all the way. The purse was declared to Rich who had won two heats.

The winner is a light sorrel with two white feet behind, and is made to appear quite small on the limbs as a wild deer. He is a Kentucky bred horse, and has for his ancestry the pure blood racing stock of the same name that had just (and stand) at a trot which was done with Chestnut in the lead by half a length. The horse now began to show open space on Fitz Morrell, and got away from him quite rapidly, winning the heat in 2:34. Lady Jones got a passing heat on the last half mile passing Fitz Morrell, who came in third. Bay Jim was fifth until nearly out, when Union Jack passed him, and he only got the fourth place at the string. Some little betting had been done before the start in favor of Commodore, Lady Jones and Fitz Morrell. Chestnut Jim sold in the Pools for about one to six, the rest were nothing.

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At the start for the second heat Rich went off in the lead and continued to opena gap on Walter, who was at the end of the heat almost 200 yards behind. Morrissey had rear position all the way, and just got inside the flag which was at the head of the stretch. Time, first mile, 2:36; second, 5:12. Rich was now the favorite at $100 to a trifle, and won easily.

At the start for the third heat Rich went away on the lead and kept that position to the end of the heat, winning easily in 2:36. Walter second and Morrissey deserted to the rear all the way. The purse was declared to Rich who had won two heats.

The winner is a light sorrel with two white feet behind, and is made to appear quite small on the limbs as a wild deer. He is a Kentucky bred horse, and has for his ancestry the pure blood racing stock of the same name that had just (and stand) at a trot which was done with Chestnut in the lead by half a length. The horse now began to show open space on Fitz Morrell, and got away from him quite rapidly, winning the heat in 2:34. Lady Jones got a passing heat on the last half mile passing Fitz Morrell, who came in third. Bay Jim was fifth until nearly out, when Union Jack passed him, and he only got the fourth place at the string. Some little betting had been done before the start in favor of Commodore, Lady Jones and Fitz Morrell. Chestnut Jim sold in the Pools for about one to six, the rest were nothing.

PREMIUM $800—Two mile heats; free for all; to harness; $500 to go to first horse, $200 to second, and $100 to third.

O. W. Dimmick enters s g Silas Rich.....2 1 1
Wm Brown enters b g Sir Walter.....1 2 2
James Conlisk enters s g Morrisey.....3 3 3
E. H. Morgan enters g g Commodore Dix.
Time—1st mile, 2:36; heat, 5:19.
2d heat—1st mile, 2:37; heat, 5:16.
3d heat—1st mile, 2:36; heat, 5:16.

SPAIN.—We hear, through private Spanish sources, that the Spanish Government has decided upon renewing, at an early day, the war against Chile and Peru. Not satisfied with the severe drubbing which Nunez received in the harbor of Callao, other war vessels are to be despatched to the Admiral, and he will make his appearance again in a few weeks time on the Western coast of South America.

CULVER, PENN & CO.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Exhibit of Liabilities and Assets.

Proposition for Adjustment Accepted.

Resolutions of Confidence

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FRANKLIN, PA., August 22, 1866.

At a meeting of the creditors of Culver, Penn & Co. and C. V. Culver, held here this day, which was very fully attended, the principal interests being represented, a detailed statement of their affairs was presented, of which the following is a summary:

LIABILITIES.

Due Banks and Bankers	$2,326,853 33
" General Indebtedness	110,743 43
" Bond Loans	584,186 80
" Cash Loans	520,459 15
" Railroad Acceptances	162,054 14
Total	$3,894,186 91

ASSETS AT COST AND EXPENDITURES.

Bank Stocks	$1,154,800 00
Bills Receivable	619,612 30
Individual Accounts	24,429 27
Real Estate	418,571 88
Reno Property	653,966 42
Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad company	976,468 51
Sundry Stocks	280,809 09
Personal Property	6,250 70
Contributions, Special Expenses and Losses	378,088 29
	$4,513,335 67
Excess	$619,148 74

A proposition for the lease of the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railway was submitted to the creditors, and by them approved, and a contract will be executed in accordance therewith.

A proposition for the adjustment of the claims of creditors was presented, which meets their general concurrence, and will doubtless be carried into effect.

After their conference with Mr. Culver and his partners the creditors adjourned to the Franklin Exchange, and after calling Hon. Robert Lamberton to the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted,

WHEREAS, Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., and the Hon. C. V. Culver, have this day made an exhibit to us of their indebtedness and assets, therefore,

Resolved, That we as creditors are satisfied with their exhibit and of their good faith and correct intentions.

Resolved, That we recommend the acceptance of the proposition for settlement, on the basis proposed by Mr. Culver.

Resolved, That Hon. R. Lamberton, C. Heydrick, and Alexander Bradley, be recommended as directors of the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railway Company, on the part of the creditors.

Resolved, That Hon. R. Lamberton, Hon. Richard Irwin, R. Bushnell, Pearson Church, and James M. Bradin, be a committee to confer and consult with Mr. Culver, as to the appointment of some suitable persons to act as trustees to look after the interests of the creditors of Culver, Penn & Co., and call meetings of creditors when necessary.

D.

Enon Valley Camp Meeting—Meeting to Prepare the Grounds—Liverpool Camp Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
ROCHESTER, PA., August 22, 1866.

The preparatory meeting of persons interested in the approaching camp meeting for Allegheny District, to be held on Thursday, August 30th, was largely attended. A survey of the selected ground was made and staked off, lots were laid out for tents, and arrangements made for the preaching stand, and location for the "altar," and the seats prepared for the congregation.

Another meeting was appointed for next Tuesday, August 28th, at which time the lumber will be in readiness, and the work necessary for the public accommodation will be done. Tentholders are expected to be on the ground and make their selection of sites.

It is understood that a boarding tent will be kept on the ground by members of the church at Columbiana, the profits of which are to be applied to the payment of their church debt.

The ground is beautifully located on the farm of Mr. Seynor, is said to have an abundance of good water, and is but a half mile from the city. The preparation for the encampment is in the hands of a large and efficient committee, headed by B. Ramage, Esq., of Enon Valley, we have a guarantee that everything will be done right and in order.

This centenary camp meeting is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the district, and the spirit of this preliminary meeting augurs well for it. Already have the leading ministers of the district engaged to be present, as well as all along the valley of the Ohio, the ground is covered with a rich crop of corn."

A heavy influx of Southerners into the city of New York, has made houses scarce and rents high in that city. The rise in rents is reported at 50 per cent. off Broadway, and 100 per cent. on that great thoroughfare.

The statement that Henry A. Wise has had his property restored to him, is denied by authority by the Norfolk *Virginian*.

Our Boston exchanges represent that there is more money seeking investments in that city at the present time, than was ever known before.

The cholera scourge, although most heard of in cities, occasionally finds its way into towns and even country neighborhoods. Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, has had other disease—about one-third of them being fatal.

A thoughtless girl named Kate Swift was abducted recently from Elyria, Ohio, by a gambler and counterfeiter named D. Galligan, who professed a desire to marry her. She was found in a gambling saloon in Buffalo, New York, kept by Lyman. Her ruin had been accomplished, and she returned home with her friends sad and heart-broken.

The New York *Sun* mentions a sad case of female heroism. A lady in Brooklyn, opposite New York, named Mrs. Kate Ross, fell a victim to cholera on Friday night, while acting as a volunteer nurse in the Cholera Hospital. At the early age of twenty-three she has laid down her life in the discharge of a noble duty, and has given another example of female devotion, for which our country will never be forgotten, she was a highly gifted and respected women.

A couple of capitalists are building a tenement house in New York city which will accommodate no less than one thousand and sixty-eight families. It will be 130 by 200 feet, and six stories high.

The work of laying the iron joists for the great bridge at Covington, Kentucky, has been commenced.

Saint Paulund Winona, Minn., are now connected by railroad.

The total losses by the recent conflagration at Quincy City, opposite New York, are now more accurately footed up and stated to be $2,750,000.

The people of Winona, Minnesota, have been terribly frightened about the cholera. Some boat hands eat immoderately of green apples and drank plentifully of buttermilk and whiskey, and died in the night. That was all the cholera there was none of it.

The Deering farm, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, the scene of the horrible tragedy in last April, is now the favorite resort of the fashionable neighborhood. Some persons who have traveled through the meadows, which are improperly drained, say that they were shown the spot where the afternoon in question had new trees in the stomach and extremities, and fifty per cent. of such cases have resulted in death.

Detective James A. McDevitt, of Washington, who was shot by a burglar named Charles Norfolk, and Daniel Dorman, a former constable of Baltimore, under false pretenses, has been honorably discharged from the police force of Baltimore.

Colonel E. D. Huntington, late of the Army of the Potomac, left California recently with fifty men to join Juarez, in Mexico.

Dr. Lewis Lamb, a prominent physician of Cincinnati, committed suicide yesterday.

P. Herbert, Robert Gray and Patrick Kinley are the names of the New York detective officers who assisted in bringing Norfolk to justice.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: An unknown man, while looking at some jewelry in the store of Mr. Tiex, Brooklyn, seized property valued at from $4,000 to $5,000, and escaped with the plunder.

The *Herald's* Ottawa dispatch says: Canadian troops are moving continually, and General Michael, who had temporary charge of affairs during the absence of Governor Gregory, is now en route for Europe, is actively engaged in inspecting the Provincial defenses. A consider able force is to be concentrated at Prescott, and there are three gunboats on the St. Lawrence.

Gen. Grant, owing to the pressure of official business, will not be able to attend the Douglas monument ceremonies at Chicago.

An order has been issued abolishing the Provost Marshal General's Bureau. It is stated that Gen. Fry will succeed Gen. Howard in the charge of the freedmen's Bureau some time during the month.

Extensive preparations are being made for a grand mass meeting, to be held in Washington on Saturday next, the 25th inst., to ratify the acts and platform of the Philadelphia Convention. Among the speakers expected to be present are Senators Doolittle and Cowan, Postmaster General Randall, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Ex' Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Governor Brownlow, Gen. Wild, Crittenden, McCook, Ewing and others. Senator Doolittle will preside. Hon. Montgomery Blair, it bids fair to be the largest political gathering ever assembled in Washington.

A company is being formed in Cleveland, O., for the manufacture of sheet iron by a new process

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. BILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. STAGE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who support the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the ampaign at the following rates:

Weekly.

FOR ONE MONTH.		FOR TWO MONTHS.	
5 copies	$1 00	5 copies	$1 40
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20 copies	3 40	20 copies	4 80
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50 copies	8 00	50 copies	10 00

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FOR ONE MONTH.		FOR TWO MONTHS.	
1 to 10 copies	$2 50	1 to 3 copies	$ 70
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THE GRAVITY OF THE ISSUE.

Union Republicans should take warning that the politics of our country have thrown to the surface no combination of men with such desperate intentions as the Johnsonites, into whose embrace the Democratic party has cast itself. The President himself is a desperate and we are forced to believe a dangerous man. His revolutionary disposition there is no doubting. The avowals and outgivings in his recent speech to the Philadelphia Conservationists, fully prove it. Without strong moral principles, he is a man of the description of will that is leading directly to desperate expedients. He is prepared to lend himself to almost anything to carry his points. Let no man attempt to persuade himself that this is an ordinary contest, or that these are ordinary times. In solemn truth have we arrived at a pass not less critical than when, under BENEDICT ARNOLD, treason first began to develop itself. This is no idle alarm. Whoever looks beneath the surface, and estimates rightly the character of the desperate man at the head of the Government, and of those around him, will come to no other conclusion. This is a contest, says the Richmond organ, "*in which all the best fruits of the triumph will be ours.*" In other words, it is a contest in which those lately in armed rebellion against the Government, and who for four years made gigantic efforts to destroy the Republic, have great expectations of gathering "the best fruits" of triumph. And what would those "fruits" be? The payment of the rebel debt, or its repudiation together with the federal debt. The opposition of the South to the Constitutional amendments is based largely on the fact that a provision is made for the payment of the federal and the repudiation of the rebel debt. The *South has no idea of paying one unless both are paid.* This is one of the things which should be pheed beyond contingency. It is precisely because the the Constitutional amendments do place the whole matter beyond contingency, and make absolutely certain the payment of the federal and repudiation of the rebel debt, that the proposition is so fiercely resisted by the South.

In brief, the "fruits" which the baffled rebels are expecting to gather, are those which it was thought had perished when, at the cost of half a million of lives, and three thousand millions of treasury, the rebellion was crushed and victory perched on all our banners.

At no time within the last five years has there existed greater reasons for vigilance on the part of those who desire to see this Government perpetuated, than at this moment. The dangers are real and peculiar. Let the combination entered into at Philadelphia succeed, let the desperate purposes of the President be carried out, and power transferred to the hands of those striving for it, and the national credit would go down like the mercury when the thermometer is transferred from hot to cold water. Herein are considerations which address themselves to every man who has an interest in having the public credit preserved—and who has not?—with all the force of an appeal wherein is involved the question of life or death. Let no man deceive himself as to the grave character of the issue.

THE MUSTER ROLL OF THE TIMES.

The New York *Times*, that seems, in its new position, bent on outstripping the *World* and the *News* in its opposition to its old Republican associates, has been making a muster-roll of the forces of the conglomerate party which it proposes to form and lead. The old veteran Republican Union Corps, it designates as "the common foe," and, under the circumstances, not inappropriately, since it stands where it has stood for six years, the foe of treason, rebellion, treachery and deception, and the friend of the Union. The *Times* says:

> "The tone of the Northern Democratic press is, with scarcely an exception, all that the friends of the movement could desire. There is little or no faint-hearing, and absolutely no opposition either to the action of the convention or the policy it indicates for the fall elections."

Of course. Why should they object to a policy that they have been longing for all through the war? They were but too glad to receive, in place of the sturdy and loyal opposition that they have encountered from the administration and the Union party, the accession of a few apostate Unionists backed by all the patronage of the present President. But the *Times* adds:

> "In the same category may be placed the non-party journals of the cities. * * * The non-party class—and they are a host in themselves—are heart and soul with the movement."

We mean no disrespect to literary or other journals which have taken no part in politics, as such are not included in the *Times'* statement, but political papers that were neutral and reticent when the great question was, the life or death of the Union, it was not difficult to assign to their proper place then, and it is not unjust now to rank them among the sympathisers with the rebellion. Their "heart and soul" were then what the *Times* declares them to be now.

"But the Southern press—what is its verdict in the premises?" asks the *Times*. Here, it is evident, Mr. RAYMOND found the greatest difficulty in working them in as auxiliaries, without such a palpable exposure of his own gross and unblushing legerversation, as it is his daily effort, for a few weeks past, to avoid making. We give the result of his effort in his own words. And we leave it to our readers to decide whether it exhibits MR. RAYMOND, late exponent of Union principles, or the Southern press, in the more humiliating light—them for accepting a position against their judgment and taste, or he for grasping at such an acceptance as an accession of strength to any honest movement:

> "Here and there in a paper which every day wins the proceedings with a good heart. But the greater number accept the positions with many protestations against the principles they affirm and the conclusions to which they point. As a leader of sentiment they subject to the unqualified assertion of the principles of national supremacy, with the consequent extinction of the so-called crime of State rights as implied in secession. And they demur to the accuracy and justice of other points, both in the reserves and in the conclusions. In the end, however, they accept the position as the best one possible in existing circumstances."

MR. RAYMOND and the Southern press are, in this business, in just the same category. The "good heart" of MR. RAYMOND, that he had two months ago, "reviews the proceedings," and rejects them with indignation and contempt. So does that of the Southern press. But the greater part, with their judgment, taste and conscience against the argument, accuracy, principles and conclusions, both of the reserves and the address, "accept the position, in the main, as the best possible in existing circumstances," and the extinction of power to "the movement!"

This is just the way the *bad* heart of the Southern press "accepted" the position they were placed in by the breakdown of the rebellion—"with many protestations!" it was the best "possible in existing circumstances"—the circumstances in which the Republican Union power placed them. MR. RAYMOND figured with his pen in both cases—in the one by bringing them subject to constitutional authority, and in the other by helping them to evade it.

The muster roll that is made up by the *Times*, will not appear very formidable to the tried veterans of the Union party. *Nec telubus defensoribus*—not by such defenders has the Republic been preserved, and not by such will it be. What they call "the common foe"—the true Union men—will stand by it, as they have hitherto done. The new coalition will share the fate of all other combinations against liberty and right. A "movement" that embodies such deliberate attempts at deception, that sets itself avowedly in opposition to the *popular* branch of the Government, that so disregards principles as, for the sake of power, to fuse all incongruous parties and opinions, and that requires the largest number of its adherents to accept its dictation against their own judgment, is not the "movement" to daunt or defeat intelligent and free Union men.

Questions and Answers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am a seeker after truth; and where can I go for it, but to the newspapers? Will some one answer my questions, and relieve my troubled mind?

Are there *twenty-six or thirty-six* United States of America? If only twenty-six, what are the other ten get out of the Union?

If by going into treason they escaped from the Union, how is it that Congress has reduced the Army and Navy, instead of keeping both branches up to the war standard, and the rebellion has been crushed?

If the rebellion has been crushed, as we have been told ever since Lee and Johnston surrendered, why are ten States of the Union denied representation in Congress?

Was Tennessee in the Union or out of it, when the people elected William G. Brownlow to be their Governor? If, why were her Senators and Representatives kept out of Congress until within two or three days of the adjournment? If not, why was she admitted, even at the eleventh hour?

Is it a possible process can a State get out of the Union?

In what paragraph of the Constitution is it provided for the right to punish a State for a rebellion or insurrection?

Trusting that some of the many in one of your readers who can answer these questions satisfactorily, I will try to be calm and await the enlightenment. It is approaching; in the meantime let me suppose a case—Benjamin F. Wade is injured by Mr. Butler becoming the radical candidate for President in 1868, in the meantime MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS, MR. JAMES K. MOORHEAD and MR. THADDEUS STEVENS are reelected to Congress. The Presidential election occurs in November, 1868; on the second Wednesday in February, 1869, the returns of the rebellion are transmitted to Congress to be opened in joint meeting. The respondents, counting a majority of the meeting, count the votes of only twenty-six States, all of whom we will say, but New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois, vote for WADE and BUTLER, declare the unconditional election of the United States for four years from the fourth day of March then next ensuing. Now, please tell me, Mr. Editor, what will be for Andrew Johnson (his name will do as well as any other) first, if there are not "twenty-six votes of *all the States*," Mr. Wade for Mr. Butler) has in point of fact not been elected, but that Andrew Johnson has, what will be the necessary result? Possibly Mr. James K. Moorhead, (for whom I naturally vote every time he runs as a radical, whether in the Democratic, Know Nothing or Republican party), can tell: Will it be a usurpation if I see in the future Mr. Thaddeus Stevens's proclamation (under a sleep of thirty years) re-issued, calling on the rebels and the radical party to unite—the election as if it had not been held, and a new "Buckingham" and "Stanton" be installed as rulers. We in Pittsburgh who are largely interested in the prosperity and tranquility of the country, are entitled to know from all candidates for office our votes precisely where they stand on this question. "Unconditional Union" may be carried away by slang and balderdash, but many, I hope very many, wish to vote so as to prevent a less acute form of the radical party to rule—not confined to the South, but penetrating every portion of the country. Will you please, in the level of poor, miserable, God-forsaken Mexico.

WE answer, First: That there are thirty-six States in the Union, and that no State at any time ever got out.

Second: No State escaped out of the Union by going into rebellion, and the army and navy have been reduced by the military power of the rebellion being crushed, although its political power remains unbroken.

Third: The people of ten States are denied representation because they are deemed not to be in an attitude of loyalty to the Union. Although it is true that the military power of the rebellion was ended with the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON, it by no means follows that we are bound to believe that the spirit of rebellion has been crushed also. And here is where the too common error into which our correspondent has fallen lies. When the rebels surrendered their arms, they did not surrender their spirit which prompted them to take them up, and until such spirit is surrendered also, and the people of those States place themselves in an attitude of unquestionable loyalty to the Union, it cannot be safe to admit them to representation in Congress to legislate for a Government they fought with unparalleled ferocity to destroy.

Fourth: Tennessee was in the Union at the time mentioned, and her Senators and Representatives were not admitted to Congress until Congress became satisfied that her people were loyally disposed.

Fifth: We know of no such power being given by the Constitution, nor do we know that any State is being punished as our correspondent seems to take for granted. If he will but substitute the word "people" for "State" he will find the difficulty under which he labors entirely removed.

Sixth: We don't think there is much of anything in the suppositious case in regard to the next Presidential election. The States now excluded did not participate in the last election, and it might, with as much propriety, be said to be irregular and void. In that case MR. JOHNSON might as well, being a marvellous stickler for the Constitution, resign his office, and allow a better and more loyal man to occupy it.

Those who believe that the participants in the rebellion are guilty of no crime and deserving of no punishment, but, on the contrary, were entitled to all their former rights and privileges as soon as they laid down their arms, may be able to see a troublesome matter in the case suggested by our correspondent. Those who believe that the crime of the rebellion was expiated at Appomatox Court House may feel it to be their duty to champion the present rights of the rebels. Those who believe that it is sufficient to break the military power of the rebellion, and that its political power and spirit shall remain to harrass and destroy the Government, may applaud the policy of the President. But those who believe that the crime of the rebellion is the most damnable in history, and that the rebellion is not completely destroyed until the rebels take up arms against the Government is as thoroughly crushed as the power with which they employed them, have no hesitation in saying that until the Southern people show "works meet for repentance," they shall not participate in the Government they tried to destroy. The rebellion no more commenced on the 13th day of April, 1861, than it ended on the 9th day of April, 1865. It had its beginning long before the former date and has not yet ended; and until it does end by a surrender of the rebellious spirit that still animates the Southern people, we are unable to see why they should have any more right to vote for President in 1868, than they had in 1864. The loyal people want to know that the rebellion in all its parts is thoroughly ended—only that and nothing more.

Congress has not left the time when the Southern States shall resume their rights in the Union undetermined, but on the contrary has presented for the approval of all the States a series of amendments to the Constitution, which, if adopted, will secure the fruits of our victory over armed rebellion and secure the country against a repetition of the rebellion from the same quarter and for the same purpose. If the excluded States desire to return to the Union in an attitude of loyalty, let them adopt the amendments. They contain nothing more nor as much even as the loyal people who crushed the rebel armies have in reason a perfect right to demand. If those States persist in refusing they are themselves responsible for their exclusion, not Congress. If there be any doubt in regard to the counting of the electoral vote in 1869, the Southern States have it in their own power to remove it by adopting the amendments and resuming their places in the Union. If they refuse to do so, upon whom but themselves can they cast the responsibility? We see no reason why any loyal man in the North should champion the cause of the South so long as she has it in her own power to accomplish it.

HOW SINCERE!

If the pantomimeof solemn silence enacted in the JOHNSON convention, were maintained by the New York *Times*, we should be deprived of half our satisfaction in reviewing its mute doings and of more than half our facilities for exposing its character and designs. In an apologetic argument to prove the sincerity of the Southern delegates, the *Times* gives us a good deal of the undertoned talk that took place in the committee green-room.

It says the clause in the *slavery* declaration, disowning on the part of the South any purpose or desire to have slavery re-established, was inserted *as an amendment*, at the suggestion of Judge YEAGER, of Mississippi. So it actually appears that the Southern delegates were not so tender on that subject as the generality of the convention were, or else that they a little overacted their parts. It also says, that they disclaimed any wish to repudiate the *National Debt*, and that any insinuation to that effect was an imputation on their honor, "and would be so regarded." How, we are not informed, but all the members of the Convention prudently abstained from making any such insinuation. The *Times* admits that they boggled a little on the *soldier* question and "hoped it would not be deemed necessary to compliment the courage, devotion or other soldierly qualities of the Northern men at the expense of the Southern." So very reasonable a thing, the Convention of course agreed to, and reserved their glowing love to the soldiers till after the Convention, when the Northern delegates could have free sweep for their flattery of the Union soldiers and the Southern delegates equally free scope among the rebels. Anything to keep peace in the Convention—they are all so sincere!

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the *Times* in an adjoining editorial of the same paper, tells us, that the Southern press—except those journals that review the Convention with a "good heart," raise many remonstrances and protestations against all that the Convention did—its arguments, its statements, its conclusions, its principles. But, then, they have "accepted" it all, the *Times* jovially declares. How very sincere! They don't like the head, nor the body, nor the tail of it, neither the look nor the taste nor the smell, but they swallow it all the same. How very sincere!

THE TRUTH PLAINLY TOLD.

The Richmond *Times* is among the foremost Southern journals supporting the new JOHNSON party, misnamed the "National Union Party," with more candor than prudence, but with a clear perception of the objects to be subserved by the new party, and speaking for the Southern secessionists, it makes the following declaration:

> "This party is now fighting a great battle, and, IF IT TRIUMPHS, THE BEST FRUITS OF THE TRIUMPH WILL BE OURS."

This is the import of the language of the Southern press generally, a faithful reflex of the sentiments animating the Southern people, who feel sure that the success of the schems hatched at Philadelphia, will secure to them "the best fruits" of a triumph that will be an off-set to the defeat of the rebel armies, and will redeem the cause that was then supposed to be lost. The truth was never more plainly spoken. The language discloses the expectations of the rebellion against the Government, the danger to be apprehended from the new scheme, and it enforces the whole duty of the loyal people in the present contest. It shows plainly that the contest which was waged on the field of battle, though the rebel armies were beaten, was not fought out, but has been transferred to the ballot box, where, with such recruits as ANDREW JOHNSON, EDGAR COWAN, and others no less recreant, the rebels will rally as one man. Who doubts it?

Large Men.

I like to see a large man, straight, dignified, and with an air of self-importance. He always bears about an air of self satisfaction and contentment. He seems impressed with the idea that a man is a man in proportion to his bulk, and most persons do regard a large man with more respect and deference than they would a small man, equal in other respects. The mass of matter is one of the elements of momentum and of power, and a large man says, "Do you dare insult a person of my size? Beware, or I will crush you to atoms?" Such persons often forget that the volume of the brain is in inverse proportion to the size of the body, and that the mind makes the man—not the quantity of matter. Size, however, contributes often very greatly to one's success. There is many a man now holding an important position in consequence of his assumed importance from his Avoirdupois. Sydney Smith speaks of men whose bodies were so small and frail that their minds were indecently exposed. There have been many distinguished men of small stature. Dunn, our great scientist, says, "Enlargement without corresponding life elevation is necessarily degradation's proof of inferiority."

The Cotton Crop.

Intelligent Southern gentlemen in attendance at Philadelphia, gave it as their opinion that the cotton crop may be safely estimated at two millions of bales. It is thought in commercial quarters that a crop of two millions of bales is the extent to which the markets of the world could be supplied with our cotton without a reduction of price. It is stated from delegates who are interested in the cotton culture, that the blacks, out of the cities and towns, work very well, and may be relied upon hereafter for labor in the fields, and also that much of the crop this season is the product of white labor.

New York Politics.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows:

> "The Philadelphia Convention, you will observe, is beginning to bear fruit. A State Convention is called by the National Union State Central Committee, which is divided equally between Democrats and Conservatives. Among other business, it will nominate a Governor. The three most prominent candidates for the office are—Mayor Hoffman, several days ago with a reception such as might be expected from a people intoxicated with victory, and proud of the glorious achievements of its hero-King and Princes.

—Anna Bishop-Schultz, the well-known opera singer, was ship-wrecked on Wake Island, on the 5th of March, and came 1,400 miles in an open boat to Guam, Mariana Island, from whence she sailed for Manilla.

—William Morrison, planed by the Montreal police on the 9th inst., was found in the quicksources of the Mississippi river, died, last week, at his residence on Morrison's Island, near Hertiller, in his 82d year.

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Desperation of the Johnsonites.

The following dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* fully discloses the desperation of the Johnsonites. Let Union men in every State read it, and take warning by the evidence when I inform you that the ensuing fall elections are to be carried at all hazards for the Administration party. There will be no Constitutional obligation, I am assured, if the Executive has been informed by those in frequent communication with him that such fatal errors must not be allowed to occur in any State where they can be prevented, and there is the best possible authority for stating that he holds the same view. His new position in cutting loose from those whose acts tended to perpetuate disunion and makes a distinction of the States inadmissible, he said to be fully realized by him, and he feels that he can now move forward in the work of restoration, unfettered by any factor displeasing the people at large, or any supposed abandonment of the line laid down by him. His declaration, as expressed at the threshold of the Fall campaign, is, 'Those who oppose me, I will oppose.'"

The United States in the Family of Nations.

A late Paris letter with discrimination remarks as follows: "The Government of the United States is to day one of the "factors" which enter largely into the problem of the world's political equilibrium. We have our *necessary place* in this problem, by virtue both of the moral and material forces embodied in our system of government. No nation, for instance, can possess a navy like ours, commonly supposed in Europe to be stronger in real aggressive capacity than that of any other power, without acting as a potential weight in controling the world's political equilibrium. It is to be hoped that we shall never be called to avail this naval power in a final war with any nation of Europe, but its very existence, nevertheless, serves to give us a position and assert an attitude which we could not assume before our civil war gave this new development to our navy. The impression produced by the presence of the Monadnock in the Pacific, and of the Miantonomah in the waters of Northern Europe, will sufficiently indicate the drift and the justice of these observations.

A FINANCIER AND A GENERAL.—The London Advertiser says that a good anecdote is told at Frankfort of the interview between Baron Rothschild and General Manteuffel. In the first place, the Baron sent up his name as "Jew Rothschild," as he had heard that he was designated in certain quarters in Berlin. Rothschild represented to the General that the contribution demanded was excessive, and that the city could not pay it. Manteuffel answered that he could control the city and bombard it if necessary. To this Rothschild replied: "Then I shall bombard the Bank of England, and your Excellency can judge of the range of your rifled cannon, but out of the financial power of the house of Rothschild. See now this portfolio which I have brought with me. It contains bills for sixty millions of dollars for the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia. It is in my power to ruin the trade of those provinces."

SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* contains the following: "Having been often misled in common with the public generally, in reference to the retirement of Secretary Stanton, the reports lately rife that he was to go out have not been hitherto allnded to in this correspondence. There can now be but little doubt, however, that his retirement from the Cabinet is about to take place. The pressure against him from all quarters has become so strong that the President could not, if he would, sustain him longer. The most prominent candidates for his successor are Generals Blair and Steedman. Mr. Blair is the most unanimously urged by Western delegations and Western influence, but Gen. Steedman is considered as most likely to receive the appointment.

TRADE IN NEW YORK, 8839 A New York letter, is beginning to move in earnest. The dry goods dealers say the country merchants, within the past few days, have been purchasing with freedom, under the persuasion now that there is to be no further abatement in prices. Carpetings are also beginning to look up. The stocks are light and prices generally very firm, while the largest dealers from remote cities have arrived this week. Such of the boot and shoe houses as have regular connections with the Southwest and North, are doing a steady trade. With the West there is comparatively but little doing as yet. The hardware trade is slow, but improving.

THE BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE.—It is currently reported that further removals are about to be made at the Boston Custom House. Mr. Hubbard has not yet defined his position, but is supposed to sympathize with Congress. We understand that an attempt will be made to smoke him out, by inviting him to take the stump in Maine, in favor of the Johnson policy. Should he decline to do so, a successor may be appointed. Among those named for Collector is Deputy Collector George H. Kingsbury, formerly a lawyer of Maine, and a relation of Secretary McCulloch.—*Boston Traveller.*

GENERAL GRANT.

The Johnsonites have undertaken to make capital out of the fact that General GRANT was present and stood by the President's side, when the Philadelphia Conventionists were received and the revolutionary speech made. It turns out that the General was there in obedience to the orders of the President, his superior officer. He was ready for any duty, and to make it evident that he was there on duty only, and in pursuance of orders, he took with him his staff. This, we are assured, is the only and the true explanation.

POLITICAL NEWS.

On our third page will be found the latest political intelligence, embracing lists of meetings to come off in this State and several of the counties; late nominations and items of general interest.

WE suspect the Republican party in Allegheny county—in the State, indeed—is under greater obligations to the President and MR. COWAN in particular, than can be adequately manifested. In removing from office, untying the hands of and setting at work a small regiment of office holders, they have given an impetus to our cause it could have received in no other way. Let the work go on, say we! The laborers of the regiment of emancipated workers will be of immense service to the Union party—and in no other way could they be obtained so fully or with anything like the vim and determination of which the party is reaping the benefit. Go ahead, MR. COWAN, hurry up, MR. JOHNSON,—tarry not, MR. RANDALL!

IN the list of Generals whose names are appended to the call of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in the interest of JOHNSONISM, we do not perceive the name of P. JOHNS PORTER, a hero whose fame and services clearly entitle him to a conspicuous recognition in the new party. The omission will doubtless be immediately corrected.

FOR UNION.—The new party is for union—no doubt of it—union with anything and everything that will give the least aid to their success. But it is not for *the Union*, the grand and glorious old Union, that the largest number in that party undertook to destroy.

THE CRUCIBLE.—All ingredients, no matter how various or how refractory, melt and fuse in the Convention crucible, under the glowing heat of love of party power and MR. JOHNSON'S patronage.

SNOBS.

Have you ever seen a gaily dressed and pretentious man, always ready toexhibit himself and boast of his possessions, saintly ignorance and destitution of brains, being apparent in every word uttered? He's a snob. Have you seen a man, who, in some secluded place, unobserved by others, would refuse you an one cent lucifer, but who would not see you in a public place, through fear of injuring his standing in society? He is a snob. Have you seen a man who has inherited or accidentally acquired wealth, despising others who are infinitely better than himself, and minus true manhood? He is a snob. Have you seen a person, man or woman, ever talking about dress, parties and shows, as if these were the great objects of life? That person is a snob. Have you seen a man, who, after boasting of his pedigree, his wealthy guests and his rich acquaintances, while everybody knows he was the child of extreme poverty? Set him down as a snob. Have you ever seen a man ready on all occasions to display his wealth, and to show he meets, the first or ill feth time, with the superior capacities, and acquirements and excellencies of himself, his wife, his children; telling you small is the hundreth time, all the minute details, real or imaginary, of their past and future, and of his most distinguished guest, before you or hardly any one else ever heard of? He's a snob. Quirk and Urlah Heep were snobs. The family is very ancient, very extensive, and is known with infallible opinion, very respectable, very.

Large Men.

I like to see a large man, straight, dignified, and with an air of self-importance. He always bears about an air of self satisfaction and contentment. He seems impressed with the idea that a man is a man in proportion to his bulk, and most persons do regard a large man with more respect and deference than they would a small man, equal in other respects. The mass of matter is one of the elements of momentum and of power, and a large man says, "Do you dare insult a person of my size? Beware, or I will crush you to atoms?" Such persons often forget that the volume of the brain is in inverse proportion to the size of the body, and that the mind makes the man—not the quantity of matter. Size, however, contributes often very greatly to one's success. There is many a man now holding an important position in consequence of his assumed importance from his Avoirdupois. Sydney Smith speaks of men whose bodies were so small and frail that their minds were indecently exposed. There have been many distinguished men of small stature. Dunn, our great scientist, says, "Enlargement without corresponding life elevation is necessarily degradation's proof of inferiority."

SOUTHERN LOYALIST'S CONVENTION

The Southern Loyalist's Convention will meet in Philadelphia a week from Monday next. Shall the welcome extended by the State Central Committee, on behalf of the Union men of Pennsylvania, be such as to make glad the hearts and firm the purpose of these suffering but faithful Union men? This is a question to be solved by the several county Executive Committees of the State, and can be answered affirmatively if a determined and immediate effort be made. Organize delegations in every district, and send down to Philadelphia as many men as can possibly leave their business for a few days. Rebel soldiers, rebel statesmen, and rebel sympathizers generally were welcomed to Philadelphia last week, and their schemes abetted by men from every section of this State and the North. Surely, loyal Pennsylvania is able and willing to extend a more liberal welcome to those who suffered for their attachment to the Government of the Union, and to cheer them in their deliberations. The County Executive Committee, if they undertake it, can organize a large delegation of influential citizens to represent Allegheny county, and that, too, in a few days. Many prominent citizens have expressed a willingness to join a delegation, and there is no doubt that a large number, sufficient to require a special train, will respond, if the Executive Committee will issue a call. What do the Committee say?

COME UP, DEMOCRATS!

The New York *Times*, the central organ of the JOHNSON party, continues to labor to show that not only the Democratic party, but its platform of principles, have been abandoned, and the Baltimore Platform of the Union party and WEED and SEWARD'S "National Union Party" organization substituted. In other words, the Democratic party has been dismissed, and the Democrats hitched to the tail of Mr. WEED'S kite. That we do not misrepresent the *Times*, the reader of the following quotation, from an editorial of Wednesday, will at once perceive:

> "And inasmuch as the platform adopted at Philadelphia *is substantially identical with that which was adopted by the Union Party at Baltimore in* 1864, it is difficult to see how any member of the party not irrevocably committed to the revolutionary crotchets of radicalism, can honestly disapprove of the proceedings of the Convention."

Democrats are expected, without remonstrance, to fall into line, and hereafter keep silence.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

The nomination of DANIEL J. MORRELL, Esqr., in the Seventeenth Congressional District, is eminently one fit to be made. Mr. MORRELL is one of the most extensive manufacturers in our country, and understands thoroughly the interests of Labor and Capital as affected by legislation. On the tariff question there are few more earnest or able advocates for protection for American industry. His personal qualities and his many undoubted qualifications will command for him an extensive influence, and open a field of usefulness in the body to which, although the district is a close one, we do not question he will be chosen.

HON GEORGE V. LAWRENCE.

The Democracy of Washington county have commenced a warfare on Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE as dishonorable as it is unjust. Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, ex member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth district, in a speech of much bitterness on Tuesday, attacked Mr. LAWRENCE'S record on the tariff question, and asserted that when the vote was taken on the tariff bill on its final passage in the House, on the 10th of July, Mr. LAWRENCE did not vote for it. To substantiate his charge, Mr. MONTGOMERY quoted from the COMMERCIAL the vote received by telegraph, wherein Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, is recorded as having voted for the bill, and Mr. LAWRENCE'S name, of Pennsylvania, does not appear. The official vote, as recorded in the *Globe*, shows that Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, did vote for the bill, and his namesake of Ohio did not, owing to the absence of the latter from Washington, he being called home by sickness in his family. If Mr. MONTGOMERY is not satisfied with this explanation, we direct his attention to the special telegram from Washington, to be found in the same number of the COMMERCIAL from which he proved the omission of Mr. LAWRENCE'S name, wherein it is distinctly stated that the *Pennsylvania delegation voted solid for the bill.* Throughout the tariff discussion Mr. LAWRENCE stood faithfully by his constituents, and all his votes and speeches were on the right side of the question.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The capital stock of the Adams Express company is ten millions of dollars.

Oregon is famous for her ship timber. A vessel has recently been constructed there which proves its quality. There is but one knot in the vessel, and that is in the main mast and is very small. The timber was selected very carefully with a view of having no knots at all in the vessel.

It would appear that the long-talked, mooned-of nuisance from China, which have long infested California, were about to take Oregon. They are reported to be flocking thither by hundreds, both by land and sea, and an effort is to be made to prevent their colonization there by means of State law.

The Chicago Board of Health have appointed physicians to visit every emigrant train on its arrival at that city, coming over the Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Great Eastern, and St. Louis Railroads, in order to remove every person to a hospital afflicted with a contagious disease.

"Trick-balles" have been introduced into Paris from Germany. They are designed for the sale of unintoxicating liquors. Only three kinds of drinks are allowed to be sold at these trick-balles—eau de Seltz, pure, and the same with current syrup, or with syrup of Seville oranges.

The Atlantic cable, from the point where it leaves Valentia Island to the spot where it was landed at Heart's Content, is precisely 1,840 miles in length. It is a queer coincidence that it should have been perfected this year.

The mooring chains which held the Tunnel Ship in Lake Erie, near Chicago, have been raised by submarine divers. The chains were visited at 52 feet.

By the annual report of the Board of Education of New York city, it appears that its expenditures for last year reached the sum of 2,500,268 69. The total number of scholars is 74,000. Ten years ago the total expenses of the schools amounted to $901,88 75.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that an enterprising Yankee recently succeeded in engaging about one dozen of "Mosby's men" to go North and ride tournaments. He is to foot all expenses, furnish them with fine horses, and pay them $3 a day. He boldly approached Mosby himself with a proposition, offering him first $50 a day, and gradually increasing the offer to $125, which, of course, was declined. We are curious to see the announcement of the first performance.

A joint stock building company, having a capital of two millions of dollars, has been incorporated and started at Chicago.

Boston has sent to the Paris Exposition, a complete illustration of its system for extinguishing fires.

There is now in operation 976 Freedmen's Schools, having 1,405 teachers, and 90,778 scholars. One hundred and fifty thousand freedmen are learning under the jurisdiction of General Howard.

PERSONAL.

—General Hooker is rusticating in central New York, greatly improved in health.

—Lord James Butler, the new State Steward at Dublin Castle, is a dairyman. His carts, with his lordship's name duly emblazoned, are to be seen in Dublin, supplying customers with milk; but he won't serve any one who will not buy at least four quarts daily.

—Lieut. Hobart Chase, is stationed at a monster musical convention in Santiago, Chile, next month.

—General Kautz, who commanded the cavalry of the Army of the James under General Butler, has written a little book, showing the specific duties of each grade from the lowest to the highest, according to the United States Army regulations.

—Queen Emma made, with her own loyal hands, one hundred percussion caps, during her visit to the ordnance room of the Washington Navy Yard.

—Humphrey Marshall is sojourning in Kentucky, and will return to New Orleans next month, in which city he has fixed his permanent residence.

—A New York dramatic critic, savagely opposing the habit of "gagging," so prevalent with actors now-a-days, He recommends when one is caught at it that the audience, by a united hiss, demonstrate their disapprobation of that custom.

—The New York *Herald* says Henry Morford, recently recited "an original poem written by himself." This reminds us of the *Tribune's* account of Senator Lane's death, in which it was stated that "he committed suicide with his own hands."

—Mr. Florimond Canda, an old and well known resident of Chicago, has received, direct from the hands of the Emperor of France, Napoleon III., a distinguished mark of consideration. This testimonial is no less than a handsome bronze medal of Helena, conferred in consideration of the services of the recipient in the French army under Napoleon I.

—A Berlin correspondent says of King William of Prussia, that he has returned to that city much improved by his Pyrmont cure. He met with a reception such as might be expected from a people intoxicated with victory, and proud of the glorious achievements of its hero-King and Princes.

—Anna Bishop-Schultz, the well-known opera singer, was ship-wrecked on Wake Island, on the 5th of March, and came 1,400 miles in an open boat to Guam, Mariana Island, from whence she sailed for Manilla.

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The Daily Commercial

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MEETINGS TO COME OFF.

Among the meetings thus far announced by the Union State Central Committee are the following:

Aug. 24. Wellsboro', Tioga county.
25. Huntingdon.
27. Towanda.
28. Wilkesbarre and Somerset.
29. Ebensburg and Johnstown.
30. Indiana.
Sept. 1. Smithfield.
3. Beaver and Kittanning.
4. Saxton.
5. Franklin, Venango county.
11. Beaversdale Waynesburg, Greene co.
12. Towanda, Erie and Newcastle.
13. Uniontown, Fayette county.
14. Brownsville, Fayette county.
15. West Newton, Fayette county.
17. Catasauqua, Lehigh county.
19. Carlisle, Cumberland county.
25. Indiana, Middleburg, Snyder county, and Clearfield.
26. Easton and Brookville.
27. Easton.
Oct. 2. Spring Mills, Montgomery county.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

W. B. Conner, Esq., chairman of the Westmoreland Union Committee, announces that meetings will be held as follows:

At Irwin Boro, on Monday evening, August 27th, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

At Adamsburg, on Tuesday, August 28th, 1 P. M.

At Perrysville, on Tuesday evening, August 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

At Newstead, on Wednesday, August 29th, at 1 p. m.

At Alexander X Roads, on Wednesday evening, August 29 h, at 7½ o'clock.

At Avonmore, on Thursday, August 30th, at 1 P. M.

At New Derry, on Thursday evening, August 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

At Youngstown, on Friday, August 31st, at 1 P. M.

At Latrobe, on Friday evening, August 31st, at 7½ o'clock. Also, at No. 5 o'clock House, Sewickley township, the same evening.

At Ligonier, on Saturday, September 1st, at 1 P. M.

Hons. John Covode, Gen. Harry White, James A. Hunter, Esq., James Trees, Esq., J. R. Mc-Vey, Esq., A. M. Fulton, Esq., and several other persons may be expected to address the meetings. At each of the above named places Mr. Covode and at least one of the others named, will address the meeting on the issues now before the people. Let the friends of Union, peace, and good order every where attend.

The Union Republican soldiers of Westmoreland county, are invited to attend a meeting of soldiers to be held in Court House, in Greensburg on Friday, August 31st, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Geary Soldier's club, and to make arrangements for a soldier's mass meeting during the campaign. In the meantime, they will meet in their respective districts and appoint delegates to attend the organization of the club.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Alex. M. Lloyd, Chairman County Executive Committee, and John H. Keatley, Chairman Soldiers' Executive Committee, announce the following district meetings:

Tipton, Tuesday September 11, to be addressed by Messrs S. S. Blair, R. A. McMurtrie and M. Baldridge.

Martinsburg, September 15, Messrs. S. S. Blair, A. Boyd Hamilton and H. M. Baldridge.

Williamsburg, Thursday, September 13, Messrs. Samuel Calvin, E. Hammond, and Thos. Mc Cmsand.

Tyrone, auy day, September 15, Messrs. L. W. Hall and John Scott.

Hollidaysburg, September 15, Messrs. John Dean of John H. Keatley.

Yellow Springs, September 18, Messrs. Samuel Irvin, J. Bu ks an and J. F. Fruesuff.

Hollidaysburg, Tuesday, September 18, Messrs. B. Hewitt and John H. Keatley.

Newry, Thursday, September 20, Messrs. Samuel Calvin and L. W. Hall.

Huston township, Thursday, September 20, Messrs. R. A. McMurtrie, H. M. Baldridge and H. Snyder.

Duncansville, Friday, September 21, Messrs. Hammond, H. H. Snyder and John H. Keatley.

Spring Mills, Saturday, September 22, Messrs. L. Hewit, H. H. Snyder, and Thomas McCaughey.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Union Republicans of Amwell township held a meeting at Amity, on Saturday, August 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. the same day, at Pleasant Valley Academy. The meetings will be addressed by Colonels Ewing, Captain Day, William Kidd, Esq., and M. E. A. McCracken.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

A meeting of the Union men of Somerset county will be held in the borough of Somerset on Tuesday evening the 28th inst. Colonel F. Stagomery, of Mississippi, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, will be present and address the meeting. Major General John W. Geary, Hon. Simon Cameron, and other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to be present.

Gen. A. K. McClure failed to appear at Greensburg last Monday, owing to ill health. The Gazette *Repository* of this week makes the following explanation: Ill health prevented Mr. McClure from filling the appointments made for him to speak on the political questions of the day, in Westmoreland, Washington and other and counties. It is due to him to say that appointments were made without consulting him. He will speak in Bedford, on Monday evening, September 17th, and in Washington, Westmoreland and Beaver, some time in September.

The Democrats of Clinton county have nominated Tom. Wright for Congress and G. O. Deise for Assembly.

The Democrats of Cumberland county have nominated Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, for Congress, Philip Long for Assembly, Hugh Stuart Hamilton P. Blair for Associate Judges, P. Bigadie for Prothonotary, Samuel Bixler Recorder, and Jacob Dorsheimer for Sheriff.

The "Boys in Blue" and other loyal people, in immense gathering in Lebanon, Monday night, Governor Curtin was present, and received with the great enthusiasm. He labored for over an hour in his happiest vein, in the Congress, advocating the amendments to the Constitution, especially urging the accomplishment of their high purposes, and their faith in the right, and declared the firm resolve that fired their hearts to defend their arms in the dark days though which they have passed. The unparalleled perfidy of Andrew Johnson, instead of making any breach in the Union ranks, has only inspire the masses of true patriots to organize out on the same line the great battle for right and wrong, which for years has filled the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Hon. Rice will decline being a candidate for re-election in the Third Massachusetts District, a movement is on foot to nominate Hon. Philips in his place. Mr. Philips, it is not known to have any aspirations in Congress, but the suggestion of his name with such favor as may induce him to enter the canvass.

Andrew Johnson was on his way to Boston to take the office of Vice President presented to have said in Louisville that he would not give much for Kentucky loyalty. There were very few loyal men in the South in the Mossie period of his history, and to state facts.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says when Mr. Lincoln was candidate for the Presidency in 1864, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was anxious for him to withdraw, and for the purpose to take his place who had never enough patriotism or sense according to their deserts. Many small meetings were held with a view to effect this arrangement. In one of his speeches Mr. Campbell said: Andrew Johnson was his choice for President, and he had no objection to Mr. Lincoln was a good and merciful master; but the fighting men with which Mr. Johnson would punish the rebellion commanded in his estimation more consideration in the scale than Mr. Lincoln. Shall we now throw away money to induce us to join their ranks. We say *I shall stand* just where we stood all the time war. While Copperheads and rebels remain antagonistic to the men, the principles which sustained the men, and put down armed rebellion, *I fight them.*"

Union Republicans of Dauphin county, today, made the following nominations: Hons. John P. Packer, of Northumberland subject to the decision of conferees; Hons. H. B. Hoffman, Jeremiah Seitz; Assemblymen, M. R. Young, Isaac Minnich; Jacob D. Hoffman; Recorder, Private Johnson; Commissioner, John Miller; Director of the Poor, Abraham Boyer; Auditor, C. B. Cayley.

Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: One of the favorite orators at the Reading meeting was caught by a shower of rain which scattered the crowd, to say, "This is a propitious rain; it makes corn, corn makes whisky, whisky democrats." And now should have added, that makes rebellions, and rebellion makes the land, drench it in blood and fill it with graves.

Buchanan *Globe*, a violent supporter of President's policy, takes down the name of Geary for Governor, because the latter stand on the Johnson platform. As could say, the *Globe's* "of no consequence." Geary's majority in Huntingdon will be greater now that he has the *Globe* for bend.

Davis, who was declared one of the nominees for Assembly in Crawford by the throwing out of the Titusville, declined to permit his name to be used connection, had pledges himself to support Chase and J. Boyd Espy, the regular ones.

Washington *Reporter*, in speaking of the prospect in that county, says: "During last week we have had an opportunity of hearing and conversing with a number of our old friends from different parts of the county, from all of whom we have the most satisfactory assurances that their respect for the triumphant cause of our whole ticket is most flattering. At every election the principle which characterized the loyal masses of the country during the entire struggle thus far, the Abe Lincoln cause is rapidly moving to the accomplishment of their high purpose, and the faith in the right, and actuated the firm resolve that fired their hearts to defend their arms in the dark days though which they have passed. The unparalleled perfidy of Andrew Johnson, instead of making any breach in the Union ranks, has only served to inspire the masses of true patriots to organize out on the same line the great battle for right and wrong, which for years has filled the country."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Hon. Rice will decline being a candidate for re-election in the Third Massachusetts District, a movement is on foot to nominate Hon. Philips in his place. Mr. Philips, it is not known to have any aspirations in Congress, but the suggestion of his name with such favor as may induce him to enter the canvass.

Andrew Johnson was on his way to Boston to take the office of Vice President, presented to have said in Louisville that he would not give much for Kentucky loyalty. There were very few loyal men in the South in the Mossie period of his history, and to state facts.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says when Mr. Lincoln was candidate for the Presidency in 1864, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was anxious for him to withdraw, and for the purpose to take his place who had never enough patriotism or sense according to their deserts. Many small meetings were held with a view to effect this arrangement. In one of his speeches Mr. Campbell said: Andrew Johnson was his choice for President, and he had no objection to Mr. Lincoln was a good and merciful master; but the fighting men with which Mr. Johnson would punish the rebellion commanded in his estimation more consideration in the scale than Mr. Lincoln. Shall we now throw away money to induce us to join their ranks. We say *I shall stand* just where we stood all the time war. While Copperheads and rebels remain antagonistic to the men, the principles which sustained the men, and put down armed rebellion, *I fight them.*"

Union Republicans of Dauphin county, today, made the following nominations: Hons. John P. Packer, of Northumberland subject to the decision of conferees; Hons. H. B. Hoffman, Jeremiah Seitz; Assemblymen, M. R. Young, Isaac Minnich; Jacob D. Hoffman; Recorder, Private Johnson; Commissioner, John Miller; Director of the Poor, Abraham Boyer; Auditor, C. B. Cayley.

Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: One of the favorite orators at the Reading meeting was caught by a shower of rain which scattered the crowd, to say, "This is a propitious rain; it makes corn, corn makes whisky, whisky democrats." And now should have added, that makes rebellions, and rebellion makes the land, drench it in blood and fill it with graves.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.

THIS Friday) EVENING, August 24th, 1866, Benefit of the talented Young American Artiste

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Who will appear for the occasion for the last time but once before his favorite character of ELLIOTT GRAY, in Lester Wallack's beautiful romance of

ROSEDALE; OR THE RIFFLE BALL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—First grand Family Matinee, at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cts to all parts. The entire excellent Varieties Company will appear in Tom Taylor's great drama unabridged entitled the

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance commences at 2 o'clock.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. TRIMBLE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. ADAMS.....Manager.

Unbounded success. Entire change of Programme. Last night of the ever popular

FEMALE MINSTREL SCENE.

Embracing new Songs, Funny Sayings, Gems of Minstrelsy, &c. &c.

MLLE. DEVERE,
MISS LUCY CLIFTON,
MISS "USIE SUMMERFIELD,

THE BOUQUET OF BEAUTY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs.....50 Cents.
Family Circle.....25 "
Gallery.....15 "
aug24

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES TRACKERY

No. 5 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office. I trust that the year the principal corners in the city and Allegheny will be occupied by me.

jy24-1y

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

54 Wood Street.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

Black Cloths,
Ladies' Cloths,
Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Black Satinets,
Colored Satinets.
Powhattan Jeans.
Continental Jeans.
Imperial Jeans.
Abbeyville Jeans.
Navy Blue Jeans.
Bradley's Blue Jeans
Brooklyn Cassimeres
Western Cassimeres.
Wabash Cassimeres.
Blue Army Kerseys.
Black Army Kerseys

TERMS, - - NET CASH.

aug25

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker, et. in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fifth part of a certain steam farm and an equal interest in the household, consisting of 160 acres, more or less, situate and lying in Noble, in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by land lately owned by P. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the east by Joe Rooker and Hyner farms; on the south by the Rooker farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holmden, upon which said farm the city of Titusville is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company; east by Hildreth's heirs; south by Phillips's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four-tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in State, county and tp. aforesaid, known as the Hyner farm, with the privilege of boarding, viz: On the W. and S. by the Prather Mill property, and on the east by lands formerly owned by A. Wood.

Also, the Criswell property, situate and lying in State, county and tp. aforesaid, containing 80 acres, more or less, and bounded as follow, viz: E. by lands formerly owned by Thos. Dunn; S. by lands formerly owned by Brown; W. by lands formerly owned by Sy. Walter Breden, and on the N. by the N. Y. Star Co.

Also, one undivided sixth part of the Booker farm, on Pithole, containing 100 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: On the E. by the Hyner farm; S. by the Reynolds and Copeland farms, and on the W. by Walter Holmden and Blacksmer farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the steam mill and two mill-stones on Pithole, in Cornplanter tp., State, county and tp. aforesaid, adjoining the above-named Booker and Hyner farms, with the privilege of sawing to said mill and pumping 140 barrels oil per day, more or less, as the same may be required.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, at the suit of Geo. E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Parcus T. Copeland.

ALEX. MCCANDLESS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.

jy25-11w td

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-Shw

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S

Imperial French Vinegar

Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of

MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN KENNAW,
JOSEPH H. FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Coming Home, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients is without a rival in the world, and so well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

☞ Our once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with

BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.

my28-6mTaw No. 53 s. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

50 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK, BROS & CO.,

jy17 12 Smithfield street.

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES

Brandies and Wine Bitters,

Los Angeles, California.

These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, Claret, Mound Vineyard, Sauterne, Sparkling Champagne, Mound Brandy, Sansevain Wine Altars, for sale in the wood or in cases.

CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,

N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.

aug21w4

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Have received a large and superior assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,

Kid, Goat and Morocco Button

Congress and Lace Balmorals

FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,

TIES AND BUSKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,

ALL COLORS.

Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'

FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
BALMORALS, and
CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are sold at reasonable prices at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

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FIERY SERPENTS,

OR THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS. A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. R. Sober, druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh; also, sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKeenan. dels

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Have just opened an

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,

Millinery Goods.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
BANDEAUX, PLAIN AND FANCY
HAMBURG EDGE AND INSERTINGS
LACE GOODS AND LACES,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY
BUTTONS, SILK AND UNION,
YARNS—Fine Mixed, Black, White, and Gray Knitting.
FANCY YARNS,
CLASPS, SLIDES, BUCKLES,
BUTTONS, in great variety,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HALF-HOSE AND GENTS' SHIRTS,
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
NOTIONS, SMALL WARES,
FANCY GOODS.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 & 79 Market St.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs. aug16

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

Cents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

GENT'S

FURNISHING GOODS

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

White, Brown and Fancy Linen

SHIRTS.

GAUZE, MERINO,
SILK AND LISLE
SHIRTS AND

DRAWERS.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

aug16

PRINTING.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their Rooms, No. 78 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Store, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. aug6

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER.

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.

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BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

LEATHER BELTING—

CHESSMAN & CLARK,

NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Oak tanned Stretched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy Gearing. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.

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POSTPONEMENT.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' and Sailors'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

A large number of the Tickets issued it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until

Thursday, October 11th, '66,

At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling lotteries that have been presented to the public during the past few months, several of which have been exposed, render it due to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The following are the terms for sale of every ticket, and have also the sufficient time to guarantee the same without any further postponement.

$300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000; $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Monument Fund, and $22,500 for the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

1	Two story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, horses and Harness complete	1,000
2	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	pr. Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,500
1	solid silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $700 each	6,000
10	do do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' do do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $300 each	1,500
60	do do do $100 each	6,000
75	Hunting do do $80 each	3,000
150	Diamond Rings, $60 to $350 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $60 each	1,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silverplated Tea Setts, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 50 $ each	25,000
10,000	Gold pens and silver pencils, $1 to $2 each	14,000
40,454	Books, cutlery, engravings, $1 to $10 each	59,000
	Total	$235,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list, they will forward their tickets immediately with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for real property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Depots and Music stores in the city, and at the Head quarters in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of our brave soldiers and sailors comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers and Sailors' Union.
COL. CHAS. A. GEYHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER.
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

Treasurer, J. R. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

Every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and one cent stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,

Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 70.

BEER. BEER. BEER.

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, Ohio; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, New York; Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. B. C. Cole, Illinois; Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, U. S. A.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence M. C., Pennsylvania; Hon. C. Delano, D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn; Hon. Kellan Y. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Elbert C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry L. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. A. H. Ladin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY

JOHN W. PITTOCK,

GENERAL AGENT,

And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room, 89 KLEBER & BRO'S, Music Store, 122 Wood Street,

And HOFFMAN, BOENE & CO'S. Music Store.

In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.

In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.

In Zelienople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. aug15

J. B. HARSHAW. H. E. CRANE.

HARSHAW & CRANE

CARPENTERS & JOBBERS

Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 375, or left at our shop will be promptly attended. aug17-3m

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street Pittsburgh, Agent for PLANER-BRAUNSDORF & CO.

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known to be the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of very kind promptly attended to. aug4-6m

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

aug21

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C

Time and Distance Indicator.

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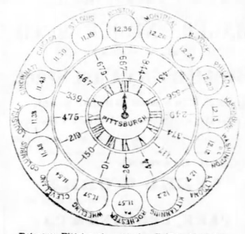

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WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store fo the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

CHRONOMETER.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

56 Fifth Street.

aug2

R. H. PALMER,

Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

NOTIONS,

Straw and Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS, GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c.,

Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET.

mh26

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. G. U. S. MIL. R. R.,
250 Fifth Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3 1866.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, August 29, 1866, and on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad property remaining unsold at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Three Locomotive Engines, Baldwin's pattern; Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars.

One hundred pairs second hand Car Wheels on axles.

Seventy tons Railroad Iron (forty-five pounds to the yard) partly laid, and partly in coils, with Iron Hydraulic Jacks, ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

Twenty five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Splices, Bolts, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lantern Globes, Stoves, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Millita Hall Railroad property, on the line of the Alexandria and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the property is at the Alexandria Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock, A. M. on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennet Square, Chester county, Pa., builders.

Also, Engine Tools, Machinery, &c.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application to

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army

aug8 11t28

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD

A to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, place, date and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the present war, he should state the date of his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff of the Army, the number being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,

At the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Fayette street, the following public property, viz:

5 Wagons (6 mules);
2 Wagons (2 horses);
1 Wagon (spring);
1 Carriage set, Wheel Harness;
8 single sets lead Harness;
20,000 lbs Oats;
100 cords Wood;
3 Desks;
17 Office Chairs;
2 Stoves;
1 Iron Safe, (Field);
5 Inkstands;
2 Rulers;
2 Paper Folders;
8 Water Buckets;
4 Wheelbarrows;
1 Truck;
10 Saddles (Riding);
10 Bridles, (Riding);
3 Saddle Blankets;
12 Wagon Whips;
4 Hay Ladders;
1 Horse Standard;
1 Wash Jack;
1 Anvil;
1 Buttress;
1 Blacksmiths Forge;
1 Pair File;
1 Hand Hammer;
1 Farrier's Hammers;
2 Farrier's Knives;
2 Blacksmith's Pincers;
4 Horse Rasps;
3 Blacksmith's Tongs;
1 Hand Wrench;
1 Vise;
2 Ladles and Handles;
1 Tyere Iron;
1 Platform Scales;
3 Axes;
1 Saddler's Horse;
2 Crowbars;
2 Snaffle Bits;
8 Hay Forks;
2 Branding irons;
2 Pick Axes and Handles;
3 Spades;
2 Shovels;
5 Mallocks;
6 Hoes;
2 Platform Scales;
1 Grindstone;
22 bottles Harness Oil.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Cash, United States Currency.

GEORGE E. ALDEN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

aug15-td

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

T. A. Fackard, et. al., vs. The steamer "Spray." } No. 2, Oct. Term, 1866. Libel in Admiralty.

And now, to-wit, August 11th, 1866, the Court directs that the Clerk make publication of the first Rule Day, arising from the Marshal's Sale in this cause, to and among the Libellants and Intervenors, from ten judicial days' notice to all parties interested, as provided by the 72d Rule of Court, regularly prevailing in Admiralty, and make report to the Court.

All parties interested, will TAKE NOTICE, That the undersigned will hear the Libellants, Intervenors, and others interested, at his office, in the Custom House, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk U. S. District Court.

aug15-sod

GREAT WESTERN

PLANING MILL,

Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Also, Scroll Sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.

JOHN HEATH.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find ings, &c.

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. feb8-6m

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 416 acres, all if table land and most of fine highest state of cultivation, and well timbered with the best of timber. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. There is also an orchard of 250 APPLE TREES of selected fruit, and a fine VINEYARD of 10 ACRES OF GRAPES—in full bearing. The farm is admirably watered and fenced with POST AND RAIL SPRINGS. It is all under and with coal and is well adapted for all kinds of grain growing and stock cultivation. Will be sold in one or in two lots to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address on the premises

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-8M

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned off

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and Ohio streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3:00 a m	Fast Line	8:00 a m
Fast Line	8:00 a m	Wall's No. 1	8:30 a m
Allentown accom	7:00 a m	Brinton No. 1	8:50 a m
Wall's No. 1	8:30 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:00 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Johnstown Accom	9:35 a m
Johnstown accom	1:00 p m	Baltimore Exp	11:50 a m
Johnstown accom	5:00 p m	Philadelphia Express	1:40 p m
Philadelphia Express	1:40 p m	Baltimore Exp	2:05 p m
Braddock No. 1	3:40 p m	Wall's No. 3	2:40 p m
Wall's No. 3	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m	Wall's No. 6	10:00 p m
Wall's No. 6	10:00 p m	Allentown accom	10:15 p m
		Day Express	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.
(see advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	3:00 a m	Mail	3:40 p m
Express	9:00 a m	Express	9:55 p m
Fast Line	12:30 p m	Fast Line	11:30 a m
Way Accommod'n	4:00 p m	Way Acc m'n'g	7:10 p m
Way Accommod'n	6:00 p m	Mansfield Accom	8:05 p m
Steubenville Accom	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm	8:35 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Exp	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp	2:20 a m
Cleveland & Ny. Exp	4:30 a m	Cleveland & Ny. Exp	4:45 a m
C. & Wheeling Mail	6:00 a m	Wheeling Express	11:55 a m
Chicago Express	11:30 a m	Chicago Express	3:40 p m
Cleveland Express	3:15 p m	Cleveland Exp	3:30 p m
Chicago Express	7:10 p m	Erie & Y'n Exp	8:35 p m
Wheeling & Steub. Exp	8:00 p m	Wheeling Exp	3:30 p m
Chicago Express	11:05 p m	C. & Whg Exp	9:30 p m

Accommodation Train from Allison.
Leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m.; 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 and 10:15 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	8:00 p m
Express	9:00 a m	Express	10:00 a m
N. Y. Mail & Exp	4:30 p m	N. Y. Mail & Exp	8:00 a m
Mail & Express	11:00 a m	Mail & Express	4:30 p m
Accommodation	5:30 p m	Accommodation	9:30 a m
Braddock's Accom	4:00 p m	Braddock's Accom	9:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac	12:30 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7:00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)	11:30 a m
1st Indiana Accom	9:00 a m	1st Hulton Accom	11:30 a m
Parmentier	2:00 p m	Parmentier	5:00 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac	3:00 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac	7:00 p m
2d Indiana Accom	4:30 p m	2d Hulton Accom	8:00 p m
Exp. to & from Mahoning	6:00 p m	Exp. to and from Mahoning	10:30 a m
3d Indiana Accom	6:30 p m	3d Hulton Accom	8:30 p m
4th "	8:30 p m	4th "	8:15 p m
Soda Works		Soda Works	9:00 p m

Pittsburgh Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS.

Monday	Bayard,
Wednesday	Forest City.
Thursday	Bayard,
Saturday	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	Emma Graham,
Saturday	Julia.

Mono gahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	A. M. Evening ..... P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	P. M. James Rees

COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday morning in the United States District Court, Hon. Wilson McCandless delivered an important opinion in the case of the United States vs. The Distillery of Jacob Hays. The distillery was seized over a year ago, on account of the proprietor having failed to make proper returns under the revenue law. After the distillery had been seized and the libel filed, the proprietor died, and the question whether that circumstance did not abate the writ, was made. The case was argued on the 13th inst., by District Attorney R. B. Carnahan for the United States, and W. S. Purviance, Esq., in behalf of the claimants. Judge McCandless yesterday delivered the following opinion:

"As the pleadings and proofs in this case [ex. hibit a palpable evasion and violation of the Internal Revenue laws. The only question raised at the argument was whether the death of Jacob Hays, claimant, abates the libel, and abates the writ.

The seventy-fifth section provides that to enforce a forfeiture the proceedings should be in rem. The process is not so much against the party as the offending property, like the *de-odand* of the ancient English law, the guilty chattel, which was the instrument in the commission of the offense, was forfeited to the king. All the precautions taken, are after the practice of a Court of Admiralty, and the definitive sentence and decree, if the court is leveled at the thing seized, the essence of it is that the vessel having the Western waters of the Union. The sixty-eighth section of the act of 91 delares that if any person, owner, consignee, or agent shall not only the spirits made by him, but all the vessels, stills, boilers, &c., used by him in distilling, liquor, shall be with a penalty of five hundred dollars. And further, that the proceedings instituted for the forfeiture of said property, shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem, in the Circuit or District Court of the United States. The death of the party, therefore, cannot impair or loosen the grasp which the officers of the Government have upon the property seized. It remains in fact, and, in the language of the act, is to be "held until a decision shall be had therein according to law."

Independent of this, the case of Pennallow vs. Duane's Administrators, 3 Dallas 55, rules the point. The Supreme Court of the United States there say that a suit in rem does not abate by the death of the party. The opinions of the Court is with the United States, and a decree is ordered according to the prayer of the libel.

On motion of the District Attorney, judgments were entered against T. A. Scott, Esq., Wm. H. Dougherty and Franklin S. Nor rop, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for failure in making returns to the Revenue Collector of the Twentieth District, of oil exported by them.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge McCandless presiding, on motion of District Attorney R. B. Carnahan, judgments were ordered to be entered against the defendants in the following cases, for failing to make returns of oil exported by them, as required under the revenue law: United States vs. Joseph Ingels *et al*; United States vs. C. T. Pease, *et al*; United States vs. R. H. Morrison, *et al*; United States vs. Charles J. Gilbert, *et al*; and two judgments against John Laney.

Fire in Plum Township—Oil Refinery Destroyed.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire occurred at the Oriental Oil Refinery, owned by Messrs. Kerr & Jones, located at Springdale, Plum township, and near the station house on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The building was a three-story frame, but not very extensive. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a still, and made a terrific blaze. The flames spread and communicated to the main building. The fire burned rapidly, and in a short time it was a mass of ruins. The building did not contain over forty barrels of oil, which, of course, was destroyed. The works were insured for six thousand dollars in the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company, which may probably cover the loss.

One of the night watchmen at the works made a narrow escape. He slept in one end of the building immediately next to the still house, and had just got out of the building to go on duty, when the still exploded. Had he been sleeping in his room at the time of the explosion, he might have been burned to death, as the explosion scattered the fire in every direction.

Alleged Perjury.

Henry Hershberger yesterday, appeared at the office of Alderman John A. Strain, of the Tenth ward, and made an information against Elizabeth Wagner, charging her with perjury. In his information, Hershberger alleges that "in Collins township, on the 1st of August, the defendant did falsely, knowingly, willingly, and corruptly testify in a certain suit then pending before Thomas Dachion, Justice of the Peace, wherein this deponent was the plaintiff, and Adolph Frazier was defendant, that she 'was present when Frazier turned certain property to his defendant, and said Frazier was to have use of the stable of deponent until he built one, and that there was no limited time mentioned;' said testimony was material to the issue of the suit, and was false and untrue." The accused was arrested and held in the sum of one thousand dollars bail for a hearing on Tuesday next.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

The trustees and faculty of the above Medical College have issued "announcements" at *Seventy-five* dollars each, which entitle the holder to attend lectures until graduation, or as many sessions as he wishes.

This renders a medical education cheaper than ever proposed by any University or College in this country or Europe, possessing the same extensive facilities.

There are sixteen Professors, and every branch of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

The student holding a "scholarship" can enter the college at any time during the lectures, attend as long as he wishes, and re-enter the institution as frequently as desired.

Persons wishing to obtain scholarships can apply to L. Oldshue, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the above mentioned College.

His office and residence is No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. Hill, the agent of Messrs. Keuuard & Co., who were awarded the contract for the erection of the fire alarm telegraph, arrived in the city yesterday, and announces that the work will be commenced on Monday, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is probable that the telegraph will be completed and in operation within the next six weeks. The contract for the erection of the tower in the Diamond has also been let, which the bell cast by Messrs. A. Fulton & Co. is to be placed, will probably be awaited to-day.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—A man named Abram Thatcher was arrested at the Union Depot, on Liberty street, yesterday, by officers Barry and Busbo, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing and two revolvers from Charles H. Billings, a barkeeper at a hotel in Altoona. Mr. Billings was also notified by telegraph of the arrest, appeared in the city yesterday, and left last evening for Altoona having the prisoner in charge.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A telegraphic dispatch was received by Chief of Police Hague, yesterday afternoon, from Meadville, stating that a German named Franz Mitchell, had stolen a coat from a resident of that place, and had fled to this city. Officer Busbo was detailed to work up the case, and after considerable search, discovered the accused at a beer hall in the Fifth ward, when he was found in bed with his clothes on. The Mayor's office. The stolen coat has been recovered.

MORE SUITS ENTERED.—Mr. Dilworth, Assistant Street Commissioner of Allegheny, yesterday preferred suits before Alderman Lindsay against the tenements of that city for maintaining nuisances on their premises. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

DAM REPAIRING.—The repairs to Dam No. 2 have been completed, and the Monongahela packets will hereafter run regularly, morning and evening, leaving their respective wharfboats at the usual hour.

☞ A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat for which the Troches were so useful having made me often a mere whisper."

N. P. WILLIS.

For a Cough, Cold, an Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches will often give instant relief. hawd d&w.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Be careful that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy7

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, August 23—P. M.

Gold was firmer to day and advanced exceedingly scarce, and at 2 P. M. was quoted at 150, indicating a slow but steady advance. It is entirely controlled by a clique, and when they have worked it up as high as possible they will no doubt avail themselves of the first movement of the Secretary of the Treasury in selling the Government gold to create a panic and run down the premiums so low that he will be compelled to stop selling. The true remedy is for the secretary to sell the gold on hand, and keep no more than is absolutely necessary for the interest that is payable in coin.

The New York quotations this morning were: Gold, 148¾; Eighty-Ones, 113½; Five-Twenties, 110; Ten-Forties, 105¾; Seven-Thirties, 109¾; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½; Erie, 77; Fort Wayne, 107½; Illinois Central, 125; Western Union Telegraph, 38; Bennehoff (oil) 9¾; Fithcie, 13½; United States, 73½; Gregory, (gold) 103; Quartz Hill, 9½; Parmalee, 9.

—the local stock market is totally devoid of transactions to-day. Even Columbia (oil), which has of late been showing some symptoms of activity, is neglected. Some holders of small lots of the M. and M. National Bank want purchasers, but the price is beyond their views.

—It is understood in some quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury does not consider the Government bound to redeem its 5-20 securities in coin, and that he will govern himself by the strict letter of the law, and pay only the interest in specie. But there is no reason to believe that Mr. McCulloch entertains any such views from anything he has said on the subject. On the contrary, it has been stated that he has lately given unqualified assurance that he holds to the opinion of Mr. Chase, under whose administration the bonds were issued, and who has declared that it has always been the custom of the department to redeem all coupon and registered bonds forming part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States in coin. This assurement of Mr. Chase was received at the time as conclusive, and by all of the more intelligent dealers in and holders of the bonds has been considered as removing all doubt on the question; and there is now no good reason that we are aware of to regard it as an open one.

—The market for copper stock shares improves in tone, and to day presented a healthier aspect than on any day during the week. There was an absence of the feverish excitement to-